DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 22sten February, 1817. [No. 8.

PUBLICATIE.

ALZO Praesident ad-interim en Raden van Civile en Crimineele Justitie over Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, by besluit van heden, met intrekking en alteratie der publicatie van den 23sten April 1816 by hun Weledele en Achtbaaren geëmaneert, goed gevonden hebben te bepalen.

Dat, voortaan, desselfs aanvang nemende met de maand Maart aanstaande, de volle Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie hare gewone sessien houden zal de *eerste Donderdag* van ieder maand, en Raden Commissarissen ter ordinaris Rolle zitten zullen de *twede* en *vierde Donderdag* van elke maand, zullende even als van ouds, conform aan den 67ste artikel op de manier van procedeeren, de geprivilgeerde zaken het eerst worden opgeroepen, en het aan de geïnteresseerde parthy vrystaan, een buitengewone Raads sessie te verzoeken, mits dit geschiede aan den Praesident van dezen Hove, vier volle dagen voor de te verzoekene dag, en tegens betaling der gewone *Leges* daar op staande. Zo is het: dat Praesident ad-interim en Raden zulks ter kennisse bregt zo van alle Practizyns voor deze Regtbank postuleerende als respective Ingezetenen om hun hierna te reguleeren. En zal midsdien de eerste Raads zitting conform deze publicatie plaats hebben op Donderdag den 6den en die van Raden Commissarissen op Donderdag den 13den en 27sten Maart 1817.

En op dat niemand hier van eenige onwetendheid kome voortewenden, zal deze ter audientie van den Hove en voorts ter gewone tyd en plaatse worden gepubliceerd en geaffigeert.

Aldus gedaan en gearresteert by den Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie over Curaçao en onderhorige eilanden in hoogstdeszelfs ordinaire zitting op den 19den February 1817.

Praesentibus alle de Heeren.

(Was getekend) J. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getekend) J. THIELEN.

Gepubliceerd den 20sten February, 1817.

J. THIELEN, Sec. ad-int.

PLAN TOT OPRIGTING VAN EEN DEPARTEMENT

Tot nut van het Algemeen in deze Kolonie.

ZEDERT den jare 1784 is in het Moederland door den verdienstelyken JAN NIEUWEN HUYZEN, eene maatschappy opgerigt onder den tytel van TOT NUT VAN HET ALGEMEEN, welke om derzelver uitgebreide nuttigheid niet alleen onder alle Staats omwentelingen is staande gebleven, maar zelfs zoodanig uitgebreid in de meeste Steden en Dorpen van het eigenlyk Moederland, en de Kolonien Batavia, Suriname, Cabo de Goede Hoop &c. dat zy thans omgeveer 6000 Leden telt.

Het doel dezer maatschappy is kenbaar uit hare wetten, waar uit ik een gedeelte mededeel.

Art. 1 Het doeleinde der maatschappy is: Gods-Vrucht en goede Zeden, overeenkomstig met de grondbeginselen van den Christelyken Godsdienst, te bevorderen; en voorts zoodanige nuttige kundigheden en wetenschappen voort te planten, als voornamelyk voor den minvermogenden Burgerstand onontbeerlyk zyn, ten einde daardoor deszelfs verstand te beschaven, het hart te vormen, en, zooveel mogelyk, algemeen geluk te verspreiden.

2. Zorgvuldig, echter, zal zy acht geven, ten aanzien van het eerste voorwerp, dat zy zich niet menge in eenige Godsdienstige of Burgerlyke geschillen: en ten aanzien van het tweede, dat de wyze, waarop zy zal werken, onderscheiden zy van de werkzaamheden van geleerde maatschappyen, meer bepaaldelyk daartoe, en voor meer geoefenden ingerigt.

3 Dit doel zal zy trachten te bereiken, door: A. In de eerste plaats, zich te beyveren, om, by voortduring en zoo veel in haar vermogen is, werkzaam te zyn, omtrent al het gene de opvoeding en het onderwys der jeugd betreft; ten einde de heilzame bedoelingen van 't Gouvernement, in die opzigt, te helpen bevorderen.

B. In de tweede plaats, door het uitgeven van zoodanige werken voor bejaarden, als tot het bovengenoemde einde geschikt geoordeeld worden. C. In 't, zoo veel mogelyk, openlyk erkennen van zulke daden van edelmoedigheid, menschlievendheid en andere uitstekende deugden, als welke op de algemeene achting en dankbaarheid aanspraak kunnen maken.

Daar een zoodanig doel nu de medewerking van ieder een verdient, hebben eenigen inwoners dezes eilands zich vereenigd, om alhier eene zoodanige maatschappy op te rigten, met voorkennis en toestemming van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal dezes eilands, zich vleyende dat verscheiden Leden tot het zelve zullen toetreden, daar de onkosten voor elk Lid slechts 25 a 26 Realen 's jaars belopen zullen, en elkhunner daar voor alle de uitkomende werken der maatschappy *gratis* ontvangt. Nadere inlichting te bekomen by den ondergeteekenden, waar de Inteekening Lysten zich bevinden, kunnende ook de schoone kunne als *Donatrices* gelyk in het Vaderland aan deze inrigting deelnemen.

G. G. VAN PADDENBURGH,

Naast de Gouv. Drukkery.

Uit Americaansche Papieren.

DE VEREENIGDE STATEN EN SPANJE.

Aan den Uitgevers van de Federal Republican.

Myne Heeren,—Dezen morgen het bestaande tractaat tusschen de Vereenigde Staten en Spanje doorlezende, was ik byzonder verbaasd over het 9de en 14de artikel; het welk, zoo als ieder een weet grovelyk geschonden is in alle de havens van het land. Ik sluit u eene kopie in van deze twee artikelen, welke waarschynelyk niet ter kennisse gekomen zyn van velen uwer Inteekenaars, en door u een plaats in uw papier waardig gekeurd mogen worden.

"Art. 9. Alle schepen en koopwaren van welken aard ook, welke hernomen zullen worden uit de handen van zeerovers of vrybuiters in de open zee, zullen in de een of andere haven van iederen staat gevoerd, en in de bewaring van die haven gesteld worden, met oogmerk om er zorg voor te dragen, en geheel aan den waren eigenaar over te leveren, zodra als er behoorlyke en genoegzame bewyzen van eigendom zyn gegeven."

"Art. 14 Geen onderdaan van zyne Catholieke majesteit zal vragen om, noch nemen eenige commissie of lettre de marque om eenig schip of schepen te wapenen, ten einde als kapers te ageeren tegen de Vereenigde Staten of tegen de burgers, het volk of inwoners der gezegde Vereenigde Staten, of tegen het eigendom van eenigen inwoners der zelven, van eenigen vorst of staat waarmede de gezegde Vereenigde Staten in oorlog mogen zyn. Evenmin zal eenig burger, onderdaan of inwoner der gemelde Vereenigde Staten vragen, of noch nemen eenige commissie of lettre de marque, om eenig schip of schepen te wapenen, ten einde als kapers te ageeren, tegen de onderdanen zyner Catholieke majesteit, of de eigendom van eenigen hunner, van eenigen vorst of staat, met welken de gezegde koning in oorlog mag zyn: en zoo iemand van een van beide zyden eene zondanige commissie als lettre de marque mogt genomen hebben, zal hy als zeerover gestraft worden."

Aanmerkingen op deze artikelen en der zelver schending zyn onnodig; laat de lezer alleen opmerkzaam zyn, en zyne opmerkingen moeten bewyzen, dat wy onze trouw als natie verbroken, en onze klachten daartoe geboden hebben, dat zy op den zelfden voet zyn gebracht, met onze laatst opgewezelde, doch nu vernederde en geheel overwonnene geallieerden.

Des Presidents bygevoegde Boodschap.

In deze documenten lezen wy met eenige verbazing dat "de bestaande wetten geene genoegzame uitwerking hebben om de schending der verpligtingen van de Vereenigde Staten te voorkomen," jegens mogendheden met welken wy in vrede zyn, en dat by de tusschenkomst van het congres vraagt? Is er dan eenige zaak voor behoorlyke regtbanken gebracht over zulke misdryven, en is het bewezen, dat er geene wetten zyn om ze te straffen? Het zoude een zonderling schouwspel zyn inderdaad, dat eene natie door eene van haar eigen onderdanen in oorlog tegen anderen gedompeld zoude worden met welken zy vrede begeert te houden, om dat dezelve geen middelen bezat zulks te voorkomen.—Dochwat moet niet de president denken by de aanbeveling van dit onderwerp aan het Congres?—Is het niet bekend dat er vaartuigen gebouwd en uitgerust zyn **in verschillende havens van de** Vereenigde Staten; om als kapers te ageeren, reeds maanden, neen ten minste twee jaren geleden? Waarom heeft hy gewacht tot dat zy niet alleen naar het doel hunner bestemming gezeild zyn, maar zelfs tegenwoordig vyandelykheden plegen.

HUIS DER REPRESENTANTEN.

DONDERDAG, DECEMBER 26.

Aan den Senaat en het Huis der Representanten der Vereenigde Staten.

Het is bevonden dat de bestaande wetten geenzins de nodige uitwerking hebben, om voortekomen de schending der verpligtingen van de Vereenigde Staten als eene natie in vrede, ten opzichte van de oorlogende mogendheden, even zoo wel als andere onregtmatige daden in de open zeeen gepleegd door vaartuigen die in de wateren der Vereenigde Staten uitgerust zyn.

Met het oogmerk om krachtdadiger den eerbied te handhaven aan de wetten, het karakter, en de onzydige en vreedzame betrekkingen der Vereenigde Staten verschuldigd, beveel ik aan de overweging van het Congres de daar stelling van zulke verdere wetgevende voorzieningen, als nodig mogen zyn, om de vaartuigen optehouden, die tegenwoordig uitgerust zyn of uitgerust worden met wapenen van oorlog binnen het grondgebied der Vereenigde Staten of wanneer zulks het geval mogt zyn, om van de eigenaars of bevelhebbers van zulke vaartuigen voldoende zekerheid te verkrygen tegen het misbruik hunner wapening, met de uitzonderingen voor zulken voorraad geschikt voor de behoeften van koopvaardy schepen voorzien met verweerende wapenen, zoo als by verre en gevaarlyke tochten gebruikelyk is; en voor eenen byzondere handel in wapentuig, geoorloofd by onze wetten, en welke de wet der natien niet vereischt, dat de Vereenigde Staten verbieden.

JAMES MADISON.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 22sten February, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en
De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.
P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

15.	bark Conseption, Moreno,	Cora
	golet Candelaria, Mendez,	La Guayra
	—— Twee Vrienden, Arents,	Aruba
	—— Francisca Paula, Levy,	Puerto Cabello
	—— Monserate, Sierre,	Coro
17.	—— Rosaria, Enrique,	Maracayba
18.	—— Goede Hoop, Naar,	Spaansche kust
	—— Tero, Lang,	St. Croix
19.	—— Eliza, Cohen,	Jamaica
20.	—— Providence, Fiolf,	St. Domingo

UITGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

17.	bark Goede Hoop, Eltino,	Spaansche kust
	golet Admiraal Caple, Francisco,	ditto
18.	bark Vrouw Helena, Hansen,	ditto
	brik John, Eskelson,	La Guayra
	bark Fanny, De Hachet,	Spaansche kust
19.	golet Comeet, Evertsz,	Aricla
	—— Alert, Hayden,	New York
	—— Francisca Paula, Levy,	La Guayra
20.	—— Candelaria, Mendes,	Spaansche kust
	—— Intrepid, Martyn,	Puerto Cabello
	—— Rosaria, Enrique,	Maracaybo
	Goede Hoop, Naar,	Spaansche kust

[*De uitgever dezes, zal aan de Intekenaars, die als nog een jaar of langer voor hunne Intekening verschuldigen, ten hoogste verpligt zyn, dat zy dezelve komen afbetalen, dewyl de uitstel welke hy daaromtrent ondervinden moet, hem zeer agteruit brengt, en het publiceren dezes grootelyks vertraagt.*]

[*De correspondentie tusschen de Commissarissen van Z. A. C. M. Lodewyk den XVIII. en den President van Hayti, word door eene onvermydelyke omstandigheid, tot onze naaste uitgesteld.*]

Zyner Majesteit's brik Daphné, Kapitein Luitenant F. Coertzen, zeilde Woensdag naar Puerto Cabello.

De Eliza van Jamaica, heeft nieuwspapieren tot den 5den dezer aangebragt, inhoudende tydingen van London tot den 17den December, dewelken uitgenomen de oproer in gemelde Stad, van weinig aanbelang zyn. De Engelsche papieren zyn zo men zegt geheel met het verhoor der medepligtigen opgevult.

De Jamaicasche Courant van den 3den dezer zegt, "wy vernemen dat de ses zee-rovers, heden morgen te Gallows Point, te Port Royal gerecht zullen worden."

De slaven die te Barbados in de laatste opstand begrepen waren, en tot getransporteerd te worden veroordeeld zyn, zullen naar Honduras (alwaar de slaven van Jamaica, die diergelyke vonnis ondergaan moeten, dikmaals gezonden worden) vertrokken, en aan Z. B. M. oppervoogd aldaar, die instructien heeft, hoedanig naar evenredigheid hunner misdaaden met hun te handelen, overgeleverd worden.

Op den 22sten December ll. heeft men te Barbados, Martinique en St. Lucie een geweldige schok eener aardbeving gevoeld, dewelke aan de gebouwen te Bridgetown veel schade heeft toegebragt.

VOOR DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.,

Myn Heer W. Lee,—Zoo gy dit nevens gaande stukje waardig keurt om in uw Courant geplaatst te worden: geliefd 'er dan by tyd en wyle gebruik van te maken.

DE VRIENDSCHAP.

Helaas is dan op deze onzalige aard,
Geen ware vriendschap meer te vinden?
Treft men dan niet als valsche vrienden?
Is dan de vriendschap aan de deugd niet meer gepaard?
O Ja, men vindt haar nog by toeval hier of daar,
Doch zeldzaam by die geenen,
Die zich door kragt van bloed vereenen,
By vreemden wordt men haar vermogen meer gewaar,
Dit ondervindt Erast, hy had door ongeval,
Onlangs een zwaar verlies geleden.
Welaan dagt hy, ik zal op heden
Py myne vrienden gaan. Ik zal
Hen myn verlies, myn droeve staat voor oogen leggen;
'K vertrouw zy zullen my hun bystand niet ontzeggen.
Zoo peinsende kwam hy by één,
Dat nog zyn Broeder was, deez' had niet lang geleên,
Een ryk en deftig Ambt bekomen.
„ Myn lieve Broer" sprak hy, " gy hebt myn staat vernomen,
„ Heb deernis met myn ongeluk,
„ Ik bid u leen my toch—al was 't maar honderd stuk."
Ik ben was 't antwoord buiten staat u hulp te geven;
Uw komst verstrekt my tot een last,
Hadt gy wat beter opgepast,
Gy zoudt thans heerlyk kunnen leven;
Ik heb geen tyd, en wagt gezelschap hier;
Zy komen om een uur drie, vier.
Met sloot hy zyne deur; Erast ging moedloos heenen,
Al gaande deed hy niet als weenen,
En riep al zuchtende uit, wie hadt dit ooit gedacht!
Myn eigen Broeder ach! hoe word ik thans veracht,
Van hem die 'k zoo veel vriendschap heb bewezen,
Voor hy door 't los fortuin zoo hoog was opgerezen.
Een ander vriend die hy te ontmoeten kwam op straat,
Sprak: neem niet kwalyk, ik moet gaan, het is reeds laat.
Een derde was niet t' huis of liever niet te spreken,
'T scheen of de vriendschap heel van de aard was afgeweken;
Doch 's andrendaags sprak hem Cleant zyn Buurman aan,
„ Myn Heer! ik heb uw lot verstaan"
„ Zie daar, wees niet beschaamd, gy kunt myn hulp verwachten
„ Daar zyn vyf honderd stuk van achten
„ En hebt gy meer van doen spreek op, 't is tot uw dienst."
Erast stond als verrukt; hy was op 't onvoorzienst,
Nu uit zyn nood gered, van blydschap opgetogen,
Sprak hy Cleant dus aan: " Nu zie ik voor myne oogen
„ Myn goede Buurman dat gy zyt
„ Een menschenvriend vol deugd en edelmoedigheid
„ O brave Man! Gy doet my heden ondervinden
„ Dat goede Buren soms veel beter zyn dan vrienden."

Ik heb de eer te zyn,
Myn Heer!
Uw Dienaar en een vriend
van het goede en nuttige

Den 12den February, 1817.

JAMAICA.

Dec. 14.—De oorlogs sloep der Vereenigde Staten Chippewa, kapitein Reid, is vergaan by de Noord Caycos; derzelver equipagie is gered, en zyn gepraaid door de Alpha, tien dagen omtrent geleden. De Chippewa was bestemd naar de Golf van Mexico, om zich by het Amerikaansch fregat The Congress te voegen.

De Nederlandsche schooner Louisa, kapitein Christoffel Rasmyne, van Curaçao naar St. Jago in Cuba bestemd, is te Port Royal in slechte staat binnen gekomen, hebbende twee man overboord gevallen, verloren, en eenige waardeloze stengen &c. nevens andere bekomene schade. Bewesten Kaap Tiburon werd zy door de Venezueliaansche schooner Diana aan boord geklampt, maar tevens met de meeste beleefdheid behandeld.

Wy vernemen dat de generaal majoor Couran wordt binnen kort verwacht als bevelhebber en chef over de magt in dit eiland, en dat hy met zich eene commissie als luitenant gouverneur zal brengen. De majoor John Lee van de Koninglyke Schotten, en kapitein Edward van het 13de regiment Ligte Dragonders zyn tot zyne aides-de-camp benoemd.

Op de breedte van 36, 46, lengte 17, 42, den 28sten ll. werd de Sir Edward Hamilton gesproken door een koopvaardy schip, onder Spaansche vlag, het welk byna een half uur daarna een boot aan boord zond; het volk verzekerde dat het was de Minerva van 14 stukken, geladen met geld en cacao, van de haven van Callao in Peru naar Cadix bestemd, reeds 121 dagen op zee, en ontbloot van versche provisien, om welken te verkrygen, zy een verzoek deeden, waarop zy een schaap, en eenig gevogelte verkreegen, en dadelyk hierna naar hunne bestemming zeilden.

Het smert ons te melden dat er in deze stad brieven ontvangen zyn op Woensdag, het verlies van de Tay post sloep van 20 stukken, kapitein Roberts, C. B. aankondigende, op haar weg van Campeachy naar Havanna en Port Royal. Dit onaangenaam berigt is ten vollen gisteren bevestigd, door de aankomst van de schooner Antonio, in dewelke de tweede luitenant van de Tay als passagier aankwam, zy strande op de Klippen a la Cranes, omtrent ten een uur des morgens van den 11den ll. en raakte geheel weg, doch de geheele equipagie en de passagiers werden behouden, uitgezonderd een Spaansche passagier, en bevonden zich op de rots. De Spaansche corvet Valencia, en een kleine schooner kwamen tot hunne hulp en redde het geld dat aan denzelver boord was. Het is te denken dat de brik Bermuda het volk van de Tay van de rotzen zal halen, daar zy gezien was by dat schip, twee dagen voor haar verongelukken, en er kennis van dit ongelukkig toeval aan hetzelve was gegeven.

Wy beklagen het te moeten berigten, dat een ander van zyn majesteit's esquader op deze station, de brik Bermuda, van 14 stukken, kapitein Pakenham, ongelukkig gestrand is op de baar van de ingang des havens Tampico op den 15den November, en geheel is vergaan. Derzelver officieren en equipagie werden allen gered, en begaven zich naar Campeachy, van waar kapitein Pakenham en een gedeelte van het scheepsvolk te Port Royal met de Spaansche schooner Antonio aangekomen zyn.

January 11.—Met de Cuba Packet vernemen wy dat eene Spaansche polacre van de Spaansche kust naar Cuba bestemd, genomen is by Kaap Maize, nu omtrent tien dagen geleden door een Independente kaper gemonteerd met 16 stukken en 150 man. Het volk van de polacre is by St. Jago aan land gezet. Een New York papier zegt laatstelyk " wy vernemen dat de brik True Blooded Yankee, welke van hier naar Savanna gezeild is, wel gewapend, en eene equipagie van omtrent een honderd vyftig man heeft. Een redelyk aantal, voor eene zoo korte reis. In allen geval, zal zy weinig gevaar lopen, door eenige Carthageensche kaper genomen te worden.

By het Oost Eind van St. Domingo werd de Princes of Wales aan boord gekomen door een Venezueliaansche kaper, de Alvida Duanda, kapitein John Pest. De gemelde kaper had des morgens een Spaansche schooner genomen, welkers kapitein hy aan boord had. Zy behandelden kapitein Sims en zyn volk zeer beleefd en namen hem niet de geringste verzoeking af.

De Gentsche Journalen behelzen, dat de vrouw van Van Damme, eene audientie by den koning der Nederlanden verkregen hebbende, zyne Majesteit veroorloofd heeft aan haren man in eene van de steden der noordelyke provintien, naar zyn eigene keuze te woonen.

Extract uit een brief van New Orleans van den 8sten Jan. 1817.

" Mitchell die wegens de beschuldiging van zee rovery vry gesproken is, rust thans een brigantyn ter kaap uit—gy moogt dus binnen kort, verdere berigten wegens zyne roveryen verwagten."

[*The Publisher of this Paper will feel much obliged by those gentlemen (who are in arrears for the last Year's Subscription, or for a longer period) making speedy payment of the respective claims he has upon them, as the repeated disappointment he meets with in collecting the greater part of the Subscriptions, occasions much difficulty in carrying on the publication.*]

[*The Correspondence between the Commissioners of His Majesty Louis XVIII. and the President of Hayti, is unavoidably postponed until our next.*]

The British schooner Providence, capt. Fiolf, which arrived here on Thursday, while lying at Beata to repair damages she had sustained, was boarded by the Venezuelian privateer called the Alvida Duanda, and the master and crew treated in a most shameful manner; her chief mate was hung up by the neck to the fore-yard and then lowered down by the run; the vessel was plundered of several articles, and after detaining and overhauling her for about 12 hours, to ascertain if there was any Spanish property on board, she was permitted to proceed on her voyage. The privateer is commanded by a stout negro called Pittre, who was formerly a pilot to Boca Chica, near Carthagena.

This privateer has also committed other depredations, as appears by the following extract from the log-book of the sloop Louiza, captain Turnur, belonging to this port.—" On the 15th January, at 2 *p. m.* saw two schooners in chase —at 3 fired at by the nearest vessel, which proved to be the Venezuelian privateer Alvida Duanda, commanded by a black man called

Pittre, who ordered me (the captain) on board, detained me, and brought my vessel to anchor off Machoree, where they plundered her of 7 barrels bread, 3 cases gin, 1 barrel beef, 1 case of oil, 1 keg butter, 6 gallons vinegar, and several other articles, for which they gave me about two and a half tons dye wood, and obliged me to sign a certificate that I was paid for the whole they had taken from me.—At 11 *a. m.* was allowed to proceed on my voyage to St Domingo."

On the night of the 15th part of the crew of the privateer, took the Louiza's boat and with their own proceeded on board the Dutch ship Vrede en Vriendscap, captan Carlishoek, which some time ago sailed from this port, and was then lying at Machoree; after meeting with some resistance from the ship's captain and crew, they boarded, and plundered her of cables, rigging, two swivels, the seamens clothes, and several other articles, with which they loaded the ship's long boat, and carried it also with them. It is supposed the contest on board the ship was severe, as the lieutenant, Phillip, was covered with blood when he returned on board the privateer. The sailing master is an American called Abbot.

The American schooner Alert, which had sailed for New York, has put back, having sprung one of her masts.

By the Eliza we have received Jamaica papers to the 5th instant, containing London dates to the 17th of December, which are only interesting as regards the late riots in that city. The English papers are stated to be entirely filled with the examinations of the parties implicated.

The Jamaica Courant of the 3d instant says—"We understand that the six pirates will this morning suffer the sentence of the law, at Gallows Point, Port-Royal."

The slaves in Barbados under sentence of transportation for being concerned in the late rebellion, are to be removed to Honduras, whither slaves who have committed offences that occasion their transportation from Jamaica are frequently conveyed, and placed in charge of His Britannic Majesty's superintendent, who is instructed in what manner to dispose of them, according to the nature of their crimes.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Barbados, Martinique, and St. Lucia on the 22d of December, which has done considerable injury to the buildings in Bridgetown.

Letters from Cadiz received in London notice the arrival there of the Spanish merchant ships, La Perla and La Cantabria, from Lima, with a million of dollars on board, belonging to the Mercantile interests. The safe arrival of these vessels, which had ran so much risk from the abundance and boldness of the Insurgent privateers, had tended a little to raise the spirits of the people of Cadiz, and on the strength of it, the merchants of that *heroic* City are said to have appropriated the sum of 200,000 dollars, for the purpose of equipping out a more adequate force to protect the national flag, now openly insulted in every channel of Spanish enterprize

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JAMAICA.

December 14.—The United States' sloop of war Chippewa, Capt. Reid, has been lost on the North Caicos; her crew were saved, and were spoken with by the Alpha about ten days ago. The Chippewa was bound to the Gulph of Mexico, to join the Congress American frigate.

The Dutch schooner Louisa, Christoffell Rasmyne, master, from Curaçao bound to St Jago de Cuba, put into Port-Royal this afternoon in distress, having lost two men overboard and carried away some of her spars, besides other injury sustained. To the westward of Cape Tiburon she was boarded by the Venezuelian schooner Diana, and treated with the utmost politeness.

We understand that Major General Conran is shortly expected as Commander in Chief of the Forces in this island, and that he will bring with him a Commission as Lieutenant-Governor.—Major John Lee, of the Royal Scots, and Capt. Edwards, of the 15th Light Dragoons, are appointed his Aides-de-Camp.

In lat. 30. 40, long. 17. 42, on the 28th ult, the Sir Edward Hamilton was hailed by a merchant ship, under Spanish colours, which, in about half an hour afterwards, sent a boat on board; the crew stated that she was the Minerva, of 14 guns, freighted with specie and cocoa, from the port of Callao, in Peru, bound to Cadiz, out 121 days, short of fresh provisions, a supply of which they solicited, when they received a sheep and some poultry, and soon after proceeded for their destination.

We regret to state that letters were received in this city on Wednesday, annoucing the loss of the Tay post-sloop, of 20 guns, Capt. S. Roberts, C. B. on her way from Campeachy to the Havanna and Port-Royal. This unpleasant intelligence was fully confirmed yesterday by the arrival of the schooner Antonio, in which the Second Lieutenant of the Tay came passenger. She struck on the Keys a la Cranes about one o'clock on the morning of the 11th ult. and was totally lost, but the whole of her crew and passengers, with the exception of one Spanish passenger, were saved, and were on one of the Keys The Spanish Corvette Valencia and a small schooner came from Campeachy to her assistance, and saved the specie that was on board of her. It is supposed the Bermuda brig will take the ship's company of the Tay off the Keys, as she was seen by that ship two days previous to her being lost, and intelligence of the unfortunate accident was dispatched to her.

We regret to state that another of his Majesty's squadron on this station, the Bermuda brig, of 14 guns, capt. Pakenham, unfortunately struck on the bar at the entrance of the port of Tampico on the 15th of November, and was totally lost. Her officers and crew were all saved, and went to Campeachy, from whence capt Pakenham and part of the vessel's company arrived at Port Royal in the Spanish shconer Antonio.

January 11.—By the Cuba Packet we learn that a Spanish polacca from the Spanish Main to Cuba, was captured off Cape Maize, about ten days ago, by an Independent privateer, mounting 16 guns, and 150 men. The crew of the polacca were landed near St. Jago.

A late New York paper says—"We understand that the brig True Blooded Yanke, which has sailed from hence for Savanna, is well armed, and has a crew of about *one hundred and fifty men.* A tolerable crew for so short a voyage. At any rate, she will run very little hazard of being captured by any *Carthagenian privateer.*

Off the east end of St. Domingo, the Princess of Wales was boarded by a Venezuelian privateer, the Alvida Duanda, John Peat master.—The above privateer had in the morning captured a Spanish schooner, the master of which he had on board They treated captain Sims and his crew very civily, and did not take the least trifle from them.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated the 8th January.

"Mitchell, who was acquitted on a charge of piracy, is fitting out a fine brigantine as a privateer, you may therefore expect soon to hear of more depredations being committed by him."

LONDON.

CITY ADDRESS AND PETITION.

On the 6th December the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the Corporation of the City of London waited upon the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, with the following Address and Petition, which was read by Sir John Silvester, Bart. the Recorder:—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal highness to represent our national sufferings and grievances, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of measures which we conceive to de indispensably necessary for the safety, the quiet and prosperity of the Realm.

We forbear to enter into details of the afflicting scenes of privations and sufferings that every where exist; the distress and misery which for so many years has been progressively accumulating, has at length become insupportable; it is no longer partially felt nor limited to one portion of the Empire—the Commercial, the Manufacturing, and the Agricultural Interests are equally sinking under its irresistable pressure; and it has become impossible to find employment for so large a mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burdens.

We beg to impress upon your Royal Highness, that our present complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes—neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous Wars, unjustly commenced and perniciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to Foreign Powers to defend their own territories, or to commit agressions on those of their neighbours—of a delusive Paper Currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented Military Force in time of Peace—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the Civil List—of the enormous sums paid for unmerited pensions and Sinecures—and of a long course of the most lavish and improvident expenditure of the Public Money throughout every branch of the Government, all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the Representation of the people in parliament, whereby all constitutional control over the servants of the crown has been lost, and parliaments have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that notwithstanding your royal Highness's gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last Sessions of Parliament, your Ministers should have been found able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct in defiance of your Royal Highness's recommendation and the declared sense of the nation—affording another melancholy proof of the corrupt state of the representation in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons, in a petition presented in 1793, by the Hon Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared that the great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of Members, and that the majority of that Honorable House were returned by the Proprietors of rotten Boroughs, the influence of the Treasury, and a few powerful families.

We can, Sir, no longer support out of our delapitated resources an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses, and restoring to the people their just and constitutional right in the election of members of parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence—calm the apprehensions of the people—ally their irritated feelings and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as early as possible;—and that you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions, and sinecures; for the reduction of our present enormous military establishment; for making every practical reduction in the public expenditure, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the legislature.

Signed by order of the Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address and petition, His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

It is with strong feelings of surprise and regret, that I receive this address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion, that the great body of his majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which had been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced, that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the Kingdom.

I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of parliament, at the time, which, upon the fullest consideration I have thought most advisable under the present circumstances of the country: and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of the government, assisted and supported by the good sense public spirit and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings which from whatever motives they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulies the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

To the Editors of the Federal Republican.

SIRS—Perusing this morning the existing treaty between the United States and Spain, I was particularly struck by the 9th and 14th articles, which, to the knowledge of every one, have been grossly violated in all the principal ports of the country. I enclose you a copy of these two articles, which possibly may not have come under the notice of many of your subscribers, and may be thought by you worthy an insertion in your paper.

"Art. 9. All ships and merchandize of what nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either states, and shall be delivered into the custody of that port, in order to be taken care of and restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof be made concerning the property thereof."

"Art. 14. No subject of his catholic majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letter of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his catholic majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said king shall be at war: and if any person of either shall take such commission or letter of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

Comments upon these articles and their violation, are unnecessary; let the reader only reflect, and his reflections must prove that we have broke our faith as a nation, and established our claim to be placed on a footing with our late exalted, but now humbled and completely vanquished ally.

Presidents supplementary Message.

In this document, which we have inserted below, we read with some surprise, that—"the existing laws have not sufficient efficacy to prevent violation of the obligations of the United States," towards powers with which they are at peace, and asking for the interposition of congress.--Have then any cases been brought before the proper tribunals for such misdemeanors, and has it been found that there were no laws to reach them? It would be a singular spectacle, indeed, that one nation should be precipitated by one of its own subjects, into a war with another, with which it desired to preserve peace, because it had no means to prevent it.—But why did not the president think of recommending this subject to congress before? Is it not notorious that vessels have been building and equipping, in various ports of the United States; for acting as privateers, for months, nay, for at least two years past? Why has he waited until they have not only sailed for the objects of their destination, but actually committed aggressions?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It is found that the existing laws have not the efficacy necessary to prevent violations of the obligations of the United States, as a nation at peace towards belligerent parties, and other unlawful acts on the high seas, by armed vessels, equipped within the waters of the United States.

With a view to maintain more effectually the respect due to the laws, to the character, and to the neutral and pacific relations of the United States, I recommend, to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels, actually equipped, or in a course of equipment, with a warlike force, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or, as the case may be, for obtaining from the owners or commanders of such vessels, adequate security against the abuse of their armaments, with the exceptions in such provisions proper for the cases of merchant vessels furnished with the defensive armaments usual on distant and dangerous expeditions; and of a private commerce in military stores, permitted by our laws, and which the law of nations does not require the U. States to prohibit.

JAMES MADISON.

Boston, Jan. 1.—From the expedition of captain Tuckey to the interior of Africa, the defeat of which, by the death of capt. Tuckey and his companions and officers, was announced in our paper of yesterday, great expectations were entertained. He was to ascend the river Congo, with the hope of meeting major Peddie, who has ascended the Gambia, and was to follow nearly the track of Mungo Park, to the Joilba. No news has been heard of Peddie, since he left the Gambia, and it is greatly to be feared, he will meet no milder fate than his fellow adventurer. Should this expedition prove fruitless, as there is reason to fear it will probably, it ought to discourage further attempts to penetrate the secret recesses of Africa. Many lives have lately been lost in these fruitless enterprises, and the object in view is not of sufficient moment to justify any further sacrifices.

Singular Case in the French Courts of Law.—The criminal section of the court of appeal at Paris was occupied on the 10th of October with a most extraordinary case, of which four bottles of wine were the origin; but the litigants (both Norman) have by their obstinacy involved their fortunes, their liberty, and their honour.—Quetel, passing through Troarn, in the department of the Calvados, stopped at the inn of one Valdempierre to sleep. After supper he laid a wager, with the waiter of four bottles of wine, which he lost, and refused to pay. Valdempierre kept Quetel's horse as a pledge. The latter set out for Cæn, and summoned Valdempierre to restore him his horse and portmanteau, containing 1220 francs in gold. Valdempierre then offered to give up the horse, but not the bag or portmanteau. The civil tribunal ordered restoration of the horse only. Quetel accused Valdempierre in public of having robbed him of 1220 francs; Valdempierre now complained of calumny before the police. Quetel answered this by a charge of robbery. The latter charge was declared unfounded, and Quetel was found guilty of calumny, condemned to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 3000 francs, and the interdiction of all civil rights for ten years, besides 15,000 francs damages and expenses. Quetel appealed to the Cour Royale, which decided twice against him. Finally, he appealed *en Cassation* to the court of last resort against both decisions, and both were confirmed against him. Those who are in the habit of going to law may calculate the enormous expenses which this singular affair must have cost the obstinate Quetel—his fortune, which is considerable, will scarcely meet the charges. Eighteen witnesses were examined, voluminous memorials were printed, the most eminent counsel employed, and all this for four bottles of wine.

A French paper states, that M. Balguerie, an eminent merchant at Bordeau, is fitting out a vessel for a track hitherto unexplored by French commerce. It is called the Bordelais, of 200 tons. It is intended that this ship shall double Cape Horn, and put in for refreshment at one of the first ports of Chili; from thence it will proceed to California, and after leaving those coasts, repair to Nootka Sound, where it will traffic with the natives for peltry. From Nootka the vessel will proceed to the Sandwich Isles, where it will fish for pearls, and procure sandal and eagle wood, and other articles. Thence it will proceed to China, and then return home to Bordeaux.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 23.

Important.—We received yesterday, by the schooner Dispatch a file of Havana papers from the 1st to the 11th inst. inclusive. We observe, among them. an extract from a Madrid paper, containing official orders for the restitution of all that property of the French, which, during the late war, had been sequestered or confiscated.

GEN. MINA.—Mina sailed from Baltimore on the 27th September. During his sojournment in that city, the simplicity and unaffected modesty of his demeanor, the honesty of his transactions, the depertment of a gentleman, gained him the estimation of a considerable portion of its society.—His answer to an advantageous offer, if he would lend his assistance to the Patriot privateers, does him honor: "*what reason have they to suppose that I would plunder my unoffending countrymen?*"

From the Port au Prince Telegraph of 1st December last

A Jamaica paper says, "that one of the principal causes of the piracies committed in the neighbouring waters, is the facility afforded to the fitting out of cruisers from the ports of the Haytian republic."

The person who makes this assertion, does not reflect, that in the best regulated governments, some men may be found sufficiently cunning to evade the laws. In fact, we can affirm, that on the coast of Jamaica, at Montego bay, and at Plaintain Garden river, prizes have been sold by the pirate Brown, commander of the schooner Hunter. We can further assert, that privateers have been secretly fitted out in the port of Kingston, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the government.

Had this person been better acquainted with the situation of our country, he would not have made the above remark, but would have known that our rulers are composed of moral men, perfectly acquainted with the rights of the people, and the civil code of nations; are well aware, that the prosperity of this country is founded upon commerce, and that for commerce to prosper, it must be protected; acting upon this principle, it was ordained long since, in the decree of 12th March, 1813, in order, as well to preserve peace and the strictest neutrality towards belligerents, as to promote the above object, that the Haytians should not serve on board armed vessels under foreign flags, under penalty of corporeal punishment, and the confiscation of the vessels receiving them; they have also made laws against pirates and their prizes, and all vessels introduced into the ports of the republic with false papers. These laws are executed with great rigor, and at this moment proceedings are instituted against the Hunter, commanded by the piratical Brown, which has been seized, and against several other prizes, which have attempted to be introduced into our ports under false colors.

What more can be done? It is unfortunate that in spite of every precaution, the wicked cannot always be prevented from doing evil. Prosecutions had also been instituted against the Spanish brig Esperance, captured on the 2d October last, by the Buenos Ayrean privateer, called the *Twenty-fifth of May*, and brought in under American colours, and will be condemned.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven,
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.